Cornelius Hatton

THE WESTERN LUMINARY.

"THE LAMB IS THE LIGHT THEREOF."—Rev. xxi. 23.

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COMMUNICATED FOR THE LUMINARY.

REVIEW.

(*Concluded from page* 115.)

"Another Voice from the Tomb: being a Funeral Sermon, occasioned by the death of Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, esq. Secretary of State. Delivered," &c. &c. *By Rev. Robert H. Bishop. pp.* 28.

The following extracts are intended for more purposes than one. They may, indeed, be regarded as specimens of the discourse before us: But, reader, wilt thou not also consider them as connected with the *text;* as illustrative, at once, of the fleeting and uncertain nature of the present life, and of the sovereign mercy of God—and as calculated to shew us the vast importance there is in making early good impressions upon the minds of our children, if we would have the maturity of their characters devoted to God and to the Lamb? If these extracts be *thus* regarded, they will be far from having been made by us in vain!

"Our departed friend was every thing that a friend, and a husband, and a father, and a son, could be. And he was in most cases considerably more than what we expected of him: that is, in all these varied relations, he generally anticipated our expectations.—Now, ought we not to be grateful, that the Father of Mercies did bestow upon us such a gift, and did in His good providence continue him with us (while he was with us) in all his usefulness? This was no common mercy.

"He was taken from us suddenly—in the prime and vigor of life—in the very midst of most extensive and important public and private business. Ah! my friends, let us be admonished to have our loins girded, and our lamps burning; for in such an hour as we think not, our Lord may come!

"But though he is gone, we trust he is not lost. And though he was taken away suddenly and unexpectedly, he was not unprepared. Nor did the evidence of his having been an heir of God and a joint heir with Christ, depend on an interview with him on his death-bed.

"He is not lost! He is gone a little way in advance! His relation with the Living Head, and with the household of God, remains unbroken! His cares and anxieties only, are gone; and his enjoyments are made complete and permanent!"

Now these are interesting extracts: We trust they may not be vain, as now exhibited. The preacher seems to kindle into the enthusiasm of love, as he advances; and yet we feel assured that his confidence of the happiness of the deceased, was a just confidence—that the God whom, in life and in death, this departed individual seemed to confide in, hath not failed to provide for him in the mansions of bliss!

The following additional extracts cannot but prove acceptable:—

"About the age of fourteen, he" (the late Hon. John Breckinridge) "placed his son Joseph in a grammar school in his native state." "It was in this school, while sitting under the powerful preaching of the Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, now a distinguished Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, that he received his first religious impressions. Here his convictions (though quite a boy) were deep, and continued for some time to affect his feelings and life. But, by the providence of God, he was soon afterwards removed from the ministerial instructions of this great and good man, to a school in the west, in which the budding hope of the gospel in his heart was withered by the pestilent breath of Infidelity."

The *pestilent breath of Infidelity?*—Alas! how many have been thus destroyed! Hopeful impressions have thus been effaced forever; while *poison*, but too agreeable to the natural mind, has been (most treacherously and wickedly) infused into the heart! How thankful should we be that such was not the case with our friend; that the efforts of the Destroyer, and of his agents, were abortive, through God's grace, as to him; and that he was so signally upheld, amid such assaults—assaults that, in destroying him, would have prevented all the good which he has been, since, the blessed means of effecting among others?

Aye, *we should be grateful.* For, what are we told, presently, by the biographer? That the seed of gospel truth planted by Dr. Alexander's agency lost not their vegetative power, until the subject became happily translated to the care of the late President Smith, who was made yet farther instrumental in good, by the God of all mercies: That "at college, while studying the evidences of Christianity under the instructions of Dr. Smith, Mr. B.'s principles became firmly and finally fixed, in favor of the Bible; and, though still a stranger to the *sanctifying influence* of the doctrines of revelation, that he took his stand, and became an advocate for their being taught and studied, in connexion with every thing else: *And that*, following up this first principle, it was by *his* faithful hand (though before he had become a practical follower of the Saviour) that those seeds were first sown which, under God, have grown up for the service of the church in the person of a younger brother."

We add but a short passage more. And we add it—as much as for any other purpose—by way of placing a wreath on the brow of the late James McChord. It was, we are informed, "under the *faithful ministry* of *that* servant of the Redeemer, amidst the pressing cares of public life and professional business, and amidst innumerable other temptations, that he (Mr. B.) became convinced of his lost condition as a sinner, and obtained also some clear views of the only method of salvation. He endeavoured for himself to accept of the tender of mercy, and to resolve in God's strength to be for the Lord and not for another. Being convinced of the truth as it is revealed in the Bible, he was not ashamed to confess his Lord and Master before men. Very soon after his appearance at the bar, he made a public profession of his faith in Jesus. He solemnly devoted himself and his all to Him who loved the souls of men and washed them in his blood."

So far, of extracts from the sermon. It is needless, perhaps, to add more. Cabell Breckinridge was the "first lawyer" among us who regularly carried (it is thought by the preacher) *his Bible* "to the courts of law, and to the hall of legislation." May he not be the last! There are others of the profession who have had gospel seeds—sown in their hearts—watered by God's servants—and remaining to be vegetated and brought forth by the Holy Spirit: May these gentlemen be alike

blessed---alike become members of the church militant, and of the church triumphant!

We conclude with remarking on a *fault* or two;—for, excellent as this production is, it still *has faults*, and these faults it is fair to remark on.

And what chiefly strikes us, is, the *want of connexion* between the *text* and the introduction of the *deceased's character*. And this appears to be a very common defect in modern funeral sermons. You find the preacher, for the most part, after descanting upon his text for a very short space, seeming to forget it almost entirely; and before the discourse is concluded, it is well if the scripture truth *begun* with, is not (with the hearer) as though it had not been introduced at all. Not, however, that *all this* is intended to apply fully to the essay now before us: For all that is intended, as to *that*, is—that the author has somewhat fallen into a very common error; that the character given of the departed is not sufficiently connected with—does not, as it were, sufficiently *grow out of*, the discourse; and that it is somewhat to be regretted that the *whole piece*, taken together, is not more calculated to make a *full* impression on the mind.

There are also some defects as to *style*. We shall however offer, on this head, but one specimen—if *specimen* that may be called, which so far transcends in its *degree* of faultiness, any other passage in the piece.—

"By all that is tender" (says the author) "in human nature, as well as by all that is awful in eternity, let me, in God's name, this evening exhort you to secure an interest in the Head of the New Covenant—first for yourself—and then, so far as your interest &c. &c. can extend,"—For whom? Why, the reader is naturally expecting to have *just simply mentioned* the endearing relations of *wife—child—husband—friend*; when, in the place of this, he is surprised with a concluding clause, quite of a different sort: so little of *unity* does this paragraph present, and so much is the *fulness* of its impression impaired.

This is a defect, the more to be regretted, because of the *character* of the paragraph. For the passage is exhortatory. It follows directly upon the discussion of the text; and is intended as an *appeal*, growing out of that, to the *conscience* of the hearer or reader. A little more attention, it seems to us, to such matters---minute as they may seem---would have given in a good degree, that powerful *æstrum* to the discourse, in consequence of which the melancholy occasion would have been the more impressed and improved.

Upon the whole, however, we approve of the sermon. The text is well chosen; the discussion of it is just and happy, though less ample than we could have desired; and the portrait which is drawn of our brother* presents a bright example, to enforce and give life to the doctrines stated and unfolded. The writer of the present article (long a pupil of the deceased,—most *disinterestedly* served, and twice rescued by him from the gilded fangs of sceptical infidelity,) hopes to see that illustrious and pious person fully exemplifying the truth, that "*the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting, upon them that fear him; and his righteousness unto children's children.*"

Thus we conclude a Review—which has been nearly as long as the piece reviewed—but which, we hope, may, in Jehovah's strength, be blessed, as an humble effort to promote, in its measure, HIS CAUSE. S. T.

*The writer is a brother in Christ only.

EXTRACT FROM IRVING'S ORATIONS.

The preparation for consulting the Oracles of God.

"THERE was a time when each revelation of the word of God had an introduction into this earth which neither permitted men to doubt whence it

came, nor wherefore it was sent. If, at the giving of each several truth, a star was not lighted up in heaven, as at the birth of the Prince of truth, there was done upon the earth a wonder, to make her children listen to the message of their Maker. The Almighty made bare his arm; and, through mighty acts shown by his holy servants, gave demonstration of his truth, and found for it a sure place among the other matters of human knowledge and belief.

"But now the miracles of God have ceased, and Nature, secure and unmolested, is no longer called on for testimonies to her Creator's voice. No burning bush draws the footsteps to his presence-chamber; no invisible voice holds the ear awake; no hand cometh forth from the obscure to write his purposes in letters of flame. The vision is shut up, and the testimony is sealed, and the word of the Lord is ended, and this solitary volume, with its chapters and verses, is the sum total of all for which the chariot of heaven made so many visits to the earth, and the Son of God himself tabernacled and dwelt among us.

"The truth which it contains once dwelt undivulged in the bosom of God; and, on coming forth to take its place among things revealed, the heavens and the earth, and Nature through all her chambers, gave it reverent welcome. Beyond what it contains, the mysteries of the future are unknown. To gain it acceptation and currency, the noble company of martyrs testified unto the death. The general assembly of the first-born in heaven made it the day-star of their hopes and the pavilion of their peace. Its every sentence is charmed with the power of God, and powerful to the everlasting salvation of souls.

"Having our minds filled with these thoughts of the primeval dignity of revealed Wisdom when she dwelt in the bosom of God, and was of his eternal self a part, long before he prepared the heavens, or set a compass upon the face of the deep; revolving also, how, by the space of four thousand years, every faculty of mute Nature did solemn obeisance to this daughter of the divine mind, whenever he pleased to commission her forth to the help of mortals; and further meditating upon the delights which she had of old with the sons of men, the height of heavenly temper to which she raised them, and the offspring of magnanimous deeds which these two—the wisdom of God, and the soul of man, did engender between themselves—meditating, I say, upon these mighty topics, our soul is smitten with grief and shame to remark how, in this latter day, she hath fallen from her high estate; and fallen along with her the great and noble character of men. Or if there be still a few names, as of the Missionary Martyn, to emulate the saints of old—how to the commonalty of christians her oracles have fallen into a household commoness, and her visits into a cheap familiarity; while by the multitude she is mistaken for a minister of terror sent to oppress poor mortals with moping melancholy, and inflict a wound upon the happiness of human kind!

"For there is now no express stirring up of faculties to meditate her high and heavenly strains—there is no formal sequestration of the mind from all other concerns, on purpose for her special entertainment—there is no pause of solemn seeking and solemn waiting for a spiritual frame, before entering and listening to the voice of the Almighty's wisdom. Who feels the sublime dignity there is in a saying fresh descended from the porch of heaven? Who feels the awful weight there is in the least iota that hath dropped from the lips of God? Who feels the thrilling fear or trembling hope there is in words whereon the eternal destinies of himself do hang? Who feels the swelling tide of gratitude within his breast, for redemption and salvation coming, in-

stead of flat despair and everlasting retribution? Finally, who, in perusing the word of God, is captivated through allhis faculties, and transported through all his emotions, and through all his energies of action wound up? Why, to say the best, it is done as other duties are wont to be done: and, having reached the rank of a daily, formal duty, the perusal of the Word hath reached its noblest place. Yea, that which is the guide and spur of all duty, the necessary aliment of Christian life, the first and the last of Christian knowledge and Christian feeling, hath, to speak the best, degenerated in these days to stand rank and file among those duties whereof it is parent, preserver, and commander. And, to speak not the best, but the fair and common truth, this book, the offspring of the divine mind, and the perfection of heavenly wisdom, is permitted to lie from day to day, perhaps from week to week, unheeded and unperused; never welcome to our happy, healthy, and energetic moods; admitted, if admitted at all, in seasons of sickness, feeble-mindedness, and disabling sorrow. Yea, that which was sent to be a spirit of ceaseless joy and hope, within the heart of man, is treated as the enemy of happiness, and the murderer of enjoyment; and eyed askance, as the remembrancer of death, and the very messenger of hell!

"Oh! if books had but tongues to speak their wrongs, then might this book well exclaim—Hear, O heavens! and give ear, O earth! I came from the love and embrace of God, and mute Nature, to whom I brought no boon, did me rightful homage. To man I came, and my words were to the children of men. I disclosed to you the mysteries of hereafter, and the secrets of the throne of God. I set open to you the gates of salvation, and the way of eternal life, hitherto unknown. Nothing in heaven did I withhold from your hope and ambition; and upon your earthly lot I poured the full horn of divine providence and consolation. But ye requited me with no welcome, ye held no festivity on my arrival: ye sequester me from happiness and heroism, closeting me with sickness and infirmity; ye make not of me, nor use me for your guide to wisdom and prudence, but press me into a place in your last of duties, and withdraw me to a mere corner of your time; and most of ye set me at nought, and utterly disregard me. I came, the fullness of the knowledge of God; angels delighted in my company, and desired to dive into my secrets. But ye, mortals, place masters over me, subjecting me to the discipline and dogmatism of men, and tutoring me in your schools of learning. I came, not to be silent in your dwellings, but to speak welfare to you and to your children. I came to rule, and my throne to set up in the hearts of men. Mine ancient residence was the bosom of God; no residence will I have but the soul of an immortal; and if you had entertained me, I should have possessed you of the peace which I had with God, 'when I was with him and was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him. Because I have called and you refused, I have stretched out my hand and no man regarded; but ye have set at nought all my counsel, and would none of my reproof; I also will laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh: when your fear cometh as desolation, and your destruction cometh as a whirlwind, when distress and anguish cometh upon you. Then shall they cry unto me, but I will not answer; they shall seek me early, but they shall not find me.'"

NEW-JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In pursuance of a public notice that had been given in the several newspapers printed in New-Jersey—a large and respectable meeting took place in

the Church, in the borough of Princeton, on Wednesday, July 14, 1824.

On motion made and seconded, *Robert Field Stockton, esq.* of the United States Navy, was requested to take the chair; and on taking the chair, opened the meeting with an address, of which the following are extracts.—

"In conformity with the common practice upon such occasions, I beg your indulgence while I shall endeavour in the briefest manner, to give an outline of the design, commencement, and progress of the *American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States*; and in aid of which, this public meeting has been called; leaving it to be filled up by gentlemen, who are much more competent, and no doubt prepared, to give to this matter a thorough investigation."

"Their first and great object was a gradual Abolition of Slavery. They perceived the dangers, that would result from the liberation of slaves in any number, until some suitable place, beyond the limits of the United States, had been prepared for their reception; and therefore proposed the plan which is now in successful operation.

"A second motive was, to reclaim the inhabitants of Africa from savageness and brutality. That vast continent is said to contain fifty millions of inhabitants; whose pleasures are sloth and idleness; their employments, rapine and murder; their knowledge, treachery; their government, force, cruelty and oppression; their religion, a blind devotion to the most profane and bloody superstitions; and in truth, the whole of that immense population, vitiated and debased by the most profound ignorance, and unrestrained barbarism. To civilize this degenerate people, to change their ignorance into knowledge, their horrible superstition into a right understanding of the Christian Religion, their treachery into good faith, and their slothfulness into industry, are among the results contemplated by the proposed plan of the *American Colonization Society*.

"A third motive that was strong in its operation upon the mind of Mr. Finley* and his coadjutors, was the suppression of the Slave Trade. I need not detain you by any comment upon the wickedness and barbarity of that trade; it has been so often the theme of just reproach and severe invective, and all Christendom seems to have settled down upon the principle, that such traffickers are 'hostes humani generis.' But as the first founders of that institution have so often been accused of extravagant and visionary expectations, it may not be unbecoming in me to state, how it was expected that the Establishment of a Colony on the Coast of Africa, would operate upon that trade.

"All the inhabitants of that region, south of the Great Desert, have been for ages constantly supplied with rum, tobacco, pipes, &c. &c. &c. through the instrumentality of the Slave Traders; and having been led to believe, that their supply of those articles depended entirely upon the prosecution and prosperity of that trade, they are continually engaged in wars for the purpose of its continuation.—They have been led from the cultivation of their rich and luxuriant soil, and even from the chase, the legitimate pursuit and manly employment of savage life, to the unnatural practice of speculating in human blood!—No rational mind can believe, that the feelings of relation, and friend, and tribe, and countryman, could have been originally denied to this people; but rather, that it had been paralysed by the prospect of gain, the removal of which powerful principle would restore to the African in full force, his natural regards and friendships.—It was therefore believed, that the establishment of a Colony in the heart of the Slave Trade, would lead

*The worthy originator of this plan.

them to the cultivation of the land and the ardour of the chase, as a more quiet and easy mode of obtaining those articles of European luxury which have become almost necessary to their existence.

"Such were the views and intentions upon which the American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States, was instituted. This scheme was no sooner promulgated, than an attack was made upon the purity of its principles. It was thought by the inhabitants of the southern section of the country, to be a plan, generated in the north, to operate against the interest of the south; and in the north, it was thought a southern project, to get rid of the free blacks; only that they might tighten the chains of slavery. Steady perseverance, however, overcame misrepresentation and calumny; and they both yielded to the irresistible force of truth and humanity. A cry of visionary enthusiasm was, however, still heard. The constant exclamation was, 'Show us that your plans are feasible; convince us that the thing can be done.'"

After a spirited account of the disasters at Sherbro, and dropping a tear on the tomb of the immortal Mills and Bacon, he thus proceeds:—

"The successful establishment of the colony at Liberia, has silenced all *doubts* in respect to the *practicability* of the colonizing system; and the improbability of its success is, now, the principal ground of objection. These doubts are founded chiefly upon the insalubrity of the climate; the barrenness of the soil; the obstacles to its cultivation; the want of capacity in the negro; and lastly, the great expense attending their transportation thither.

"There is not a greater misapprehension in relation to the whole of this matter, than that which has arisen from the want of proper information in regard to the climate of that part of the coast of Africa. It is unnecessary to enter into any speculation upon that subject. It is now placed beyond reasonable doubt, by this most convincing evidence:—that the colony of Liberia has been settled for three years, during which time twenty-five deaths only have occurred; fourteen by fever, five killed in battle, one by the falling of a tree, two drowned, one by mortification, and the rest casualties. The greatest obstinacy cannot ask more incontrovertible proof on this point.

"The soil of that part of the coast of Africa, is exceedingly fertile. It is capable of producing rice, cotton, indigo, and sugar; and gold dust, hides, gums, and camwood, can be procured in great abundance."

"As to the intellectual qualifications of the negro—it is unfair to judge of him in that respect, as he is here seen in a state of servitude. At the English settlements upon the coast of Africa, natives have been taught all the mechanic arts,—In Regent's Town young natives are making rapid progress in the Latin and Greek languages, who, six years ago, were wild and ignorant. It is found they acquire a knowledge of the Arts and Sciences with as much facility as any other people; and it is only here, in their state of degradation, that such a question has been agitated.

"With regard to the expense of transportation, it is not, by any means, so great as has been represented. I have the authority of a letter from Doctor Ayres, of whom I have before spoken, for stating, that the last company of 105 persons were taken out for 26 dollars each; and when the prosperity of the colony shall enable them to furnish a return cargo, it will unquestionably reduce the average price to a much lower rate; and in fact, a great many will be able to work their own passages as soon as a brisk trade shall be opened with the colony.

"In this manner of viewing the affairs of the American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the

United States, I think you will yield your hearty assent to the purity and philanthropy of its principles. For, you no doubt desire the abolition of slavery; and are anxious for the civilization of Africa; and cannot but rejoice in the destruction of the Slave Trade. I think also that you must be satisfied, that the climate is sufficiently salubrious for our black population; that the soil is good; that the facilities for cultivation and improvement are great; that the intellect of the Negro, in a state of natural freedom, is strong enough; that the expense of transportation is not much; and finally, that the plan of the American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States, is not only practicable, but there is great probability that, with moderate assistance from the nation, it will succeed to the utmost expectations of its first friends."

(*To be continued.*)

EPITAPH ON A MISER.

Dr. Arbuthnot's well known and justly celebrated Epitaph on Francis Chartres.

"Here continueth to rot
The Body of FRANCIS CHARTRES,
Who, with an INFLEXIBLE CONSTANCY
and INIMITABLE UNIFORMITY of Life,
PERSISTED,
In spite of AGE and INFIRMITIES,
In the practice of EVERY HUMAN VICE,
Excepting PRODIGALITY and HYPOCRISY:
His insatiable Avarice exempted him from the first,
His matchless Impudence from the second.
Nor was he more singular
In the undeviating *Pravity* of his *Manners*,
Than successful
In accumulating WEALTH;
For without TRADE or PROFESSION,
Without TRUST of PUBLICK MONEY,
And without BRIBE-WORTHY Service,
He acquired, or more properly created,
A MINISTERIAL ESTATE.
He was the only Person of his Time,
Who could *cheat* without the mask of *Honesty*,
Retain his primeval MANNERS
When possessed of TEN THOUSAND a year,
And having daily deserved the GIBBET for what he *did*,
Was at last condemned to it for what he *could* not *do*.
Oh Indignant Reader!
Think not his Life useless to Mankind!
PROVIDENCE connived at his Execrable designs,
To give to after-ages
A conspicuous PROOF and EXAMPLE,
Of how small Estimation is EXORBITANT WEALTH
In the sight of God,
By his bestowing it on the most UNWORTHY of ALL MORTALS."

THE LUMINARY.

LEXINGTON:
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1824.

We publish to-day, a part of the proceedings of a meeting called at Princeton, N. J. for the formation of an Auxiliary Colonization Society.

We invite the solemn attention of every reader to this most interesting and important subject. Our remarks on it are reserved for a future number. We now say, in passing—that *Robert Stockton, esq.* from whose address on the occasion we give a few extracts, is one of the most gallant and distinguished young officers of the American navy. He has visited in person the colony planted on the coast of Africa, by the parent institution; and has been, under God, an important instrument in selecting its present healthy and defensible situation, and in securing it, when selected, for this important use.—It may not be known to the western community, that our distinguished fellow citizen, *Henry Clay*, has been for many years a Vice-President and active friend of the American Colonization Society.

COMMUNICATED.

The Board of Managers of the Lexington Union Female Tract Society, will feel themselves indebted to any of their friends, or the friends of the Tract System, who may be kind enough to furnish them with *well grounded facts*, relative either to the thankfulness with which Tracts may have been received, or the permanent good effects they may have produced.

Communications on this subject may be addressed to Mrs. Martha McCalla, President of the Society.

COMMUNICATED.

The Board of Managers of the Young Ladies Missionary Society—being impressed with the belief that there are many persons in our town and neighbourhood, who would willingly contribute something to the Missionary cause, who are prevented by not knowing where to leave their donations, or what articles would be most acceptable to the Society—deem it necessary to say to their friends, that the house of the Rev. J. Breckinridge, Hill street, Lexington, may be considered as a place of deposite; where clothing of every description, together with any articles which might be necessary to the comfort or convenience of a large family and a school of dependent children, will be thankfully received.

From the East-Florida (St. Augustine) Herald, of July 31.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on Thursday last, of a consumption, in the 29th year of his age, the Hon. WILLIAM W. BLAIR, one of the Commissioners for deciding on claims and titles to lands in East Florida.—Judge Blair was a native of Kentucky, where, when comparatively a youth, he attained to a degree of eminence at the bar, and afterwards was appointed a Judge of one of the courts of that state. Finding his health declining, he accepted a commission to Florida, that he might have the benefit of a congenial climate; and we have reason to believe the salutary effect of his journey, added to that of a more generous atmosphere, was the means of lengthening out his days—so that his friends, and perhaps himself, had hopes of his recovery, till within a short period previous to his death.

Judge Blair held the office of Land Commissioner a little more than a year, the duties of which he continued to discharge with conscientious integrity; and though bending under the weight of bodily disease, he did not withdraw himself from active duties until he had received the plainest indications that "*his days were numbered.*" He had been lately appointed by the government, a Judge of the middle district of this territory; and, had he lived, he would have been an ornament to the bench, as he had been to the bar.

Judge Blair had resided among us exactly one year; and during this period, he had exhibited such traits of amiability, as to command the affections of all who knew him.—He was a Christian, and his life corresponded with the Christian character. He was a Christian, and gloried in the prosperity of the church. As a Christian, society will feel and mourn his loss.—A few weeks ago a little church had been organized, and he was chosen and ordained one of the deacons—we saw him bending under the weight of his infirmities, promising to devote the remnant of his days to his Lord and Redeemer—we saw him bear the sacred cup of the holy communion, and as we received it from his emaciated hand, we thought we heard the Master of the feast say, "Henceforth thou wilt not drink of the fruit of the vine, until thou shalt drink it new in my Father's kingdom." And now he is gone at the summons of the grim messenger, who had no terrors for him; for he said to a dear friend, "I am not afraid to die; I trust in the merits of my Saviour. No, I am not

afraid to die." "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

To the above, the Editor begs to add, that he was for a short time permitted to enjoy the friendship and confidence of Judge Blair;—he knew him, and admired the purity of his mind and the integrity of his character. His remains were interred on Friday, and were attended to the grave by a large concourse of people.

To the Editors of the Luminary.

A friend of mine alleges that he is often admonished of *sin*—by that Power, he doubts not, whose gracious *will* it is to warn offenders of the "wrath to come." And yet this friend acknowledges that the admonitions he receives appear, thus far, to have been in vain; for he forsakes not *one* of those evil things, against a continuance in which, he is so mercifully guarded.

Alas! for human nature! The situation of the person in question is that, in a considerable degree, of all the children of fallen Adam: None of us profits, as he should, from the warnings and the strivings of God's Holy Spirit. Our friend, however—resisting the Spirit so long as he does—seems to be in peculiar danger: for this Holy Being, so perseveringly contemned, may presently cease from farther efforts of mercy, and give up the unhappy being to himself, and to that dark fiend whom alone he will have for his friend! This person is *in danger:* he is in danger of having to sigh for the last of the "days of the Son of Man"—the very last having passed by forever!

May not the folly of this continued obstinacy and stupidity be, in some very faint measure, thus exemplified?—A man is going out upon an errand of profligate speculation. He meets, as he goes on, one, and another, and another, and another friend; all of whom warn him against so imprudent a purchase, or so rash a sale. The man, however, will not be deterred from his project; and he involves himself in inextricable pecuniary ruin. He has none to blame but himself: and yet we cannot but pity him!

But how much more woful must be the condition of the friend we were speaking of, if he *will* persevere in his mad adventure! Is he not selling his birth-right for a mess of pottage? Alas! what can he expect to get, for what he now is bartering away? The enjoyments he procures are fleeting as the moment; they perish in the using: *And he gives in exchange for them, his immortal hopes!* This hapless man, it so far appears, "*will not come*" to the blessed Saviour, though even urged to do so, "*that he may have life!*" And if he be overtaken, directly, by the *death* he will not be warned against, how aggravated will his condition be, because, *if he would*, it might have been so different!

Gentlemen Editors—Whilst others are writing, and publishing, letters about the state of feeling, in this or that section, as to this or that candidate for this world's poor offices, will you have the goodness to publish this, our account, of the prospects of a *candidate* (though a most blind and unpersevering one) *for everlasting light and salvation?* And may the individual be warned, should this reach his eye, to some effort "to make *his election sure*"—and may some of the millions of *others* who are in the very same situation, be thus warned likewise! X. Y.

REVIVAL

IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, N. Y.

Early in January last, an unusual seriousness, and attention to religion, appeared in one district of the town, where weekly meetings for prayer and conference had, for some months, been maintained by a few Christian brethren, under a deep impression of their obligations to labour and pray for the salvation of those who were perishing around them. This seriousness was

soon followed, in two or three instances, by deep convictions of sin. An increasing solemnity seemed to pervade each succeeding meeting. Professors of religion became more fervent in their supplications for the promised Spirit; and the careless and profane gave an attendance upon the means of grace which encouraged the people of God to redouble their diligence. About the 1st of March several new cases of conviction occurred, and several new meetings, for prayer and conference, were simultaneously established in the village and various other parts of the town. There was, also, a visible increase both of the number and seriousness of those who attended upon the preaching of the gospel. The churches were thronged, not only on the Sabbath, but whenever they were opened for public worship. Armed with the Spirit's power, the word carried conviction to the heart of the impenitent, while it brought peace and joy to the believing soul. Meetings of inquiry were appointed for the anxious, which were well attended, and seemed to be signally blessed. The Lord graciously smiled upon every attempt to excite attention. Whole families became awakened; and in some neighbourhoods, the inquiry of the prophet seemed literally applicable—"*Who are these that fly as a cloud, and as doves to their windows?*" Instances of hopeful conversion were multiplied in every direction. The mourning of the true penitent was succeeded by the gladness of the true believer; and while many remain anxious, many "have made the name of the Lord Jesus their refuge, and their resting place," and are rejoicing in the hope of the gospel.

The first communion season since the revival commenced, has just occurred in both our churches; in Dr. *Proudfit's* on the last Sabbath in May, and in Mr. *Tomb's* on the first Sabbath of the present month; days which will long be held in grateful remembrance by God's people in this town.

About *two hundred new converts* made public profession of their faith, and for the first time approached the table of the Lord. Of these, 149 united themselves with the Presbyterian church under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. *Tomb;* and about 50 with the Associate Reformed church, under the Rev. Dr. *Proudfit.* In the latter 15, and in the former 60 *adults, received the ordinance of Christian baptism.* A more solemn and affecting scene was never witnessed in Salem. Among these subjects of divine grace, were some of all ages, from the child just entering upon his teens, to the gray headed pilgrim of three score years and ten. Grandparents, children, and grand-children—three generations came forward at once to dedicate themselves to the Lord, and receive the seals of his covenant. Surely "*This is the Lord's doing; it is marvellous in our eyes.*" "*Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy and for thy truths sake.*" SALEM POST.

Religious Charities.—"The United Foreign Mission Society" of New York, received in the month of June last, $1047 60.

The Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, acknowledges in the August Herald the receipt of $2794 71; besides $317 18 legacies, and several donations in clothing.

MRS. SMITH.—The widow of the late Mr. Smith of Demerara, is in England, and during the celebration of the Thirteenth Anniversary of the London Missionary Society, sat down at the sacramental table in Tonbridge Chapel, in company with many of the supporters of this noble Society,—persons who were the patrons of her lamented husband, and who unite with her in mourning his loss, and in doing justice to his

memory. Her destitute condition appears to have called forth a general expression of sympathy. A Sermon preached by the celebrated IRVING, has been printed, and the entire proceeds are devoted to her benefit. At the Anniversary Meeting of the London Missionary Society, Mr. Butterworth, a member of the British Parliament, said he would allude but slightly to the late event in Demerara, and pass no opinion, as he might have to give his judgment in another place. He concluded by reading a letter from an esteemed friend to whom he had sent a copy of the trial, in which, after expressing surprise at the verdict, his friend says, "I opened my Will and immediately inserted £100 for the benefit of the widow." Of course he (Mr. B.) could not mention the name of the party; but he would state that he was a highly respectable member of the Church of England. [*New-Haven Rel. Intel.*

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS IN LONDON.

LADIES' WORKING AUXILIARY.

Home Missionary Sale.—On Wednesday morning, May 19th, an interesting meeting of ladies and gentlemen took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. A spacious room was fitted up in superior style, with large tables round, which were covered with millinery, dresses, pictures, books, and ornaments of every description, forming the appearance of a bazaar, while the company promenaded the place, and made purchases. The articles were, in general, marked at a very reasonable rate, the Ladies' Committee not wishing to impose upon generosity. Yet, the product of the sale was above *one hundred and twenty pounds*. Many articles were partly prepared, which are deferred for another year; and hopes are entertained, that from the encouragement which this important branch has received, both in givers and buyers, a much larger sum will be raised, on a future occasion. The persevering diligence of upwards of thirty ladies, who engaged in the sale, from ten till dusk, and the warm interest they took, in disposing of the articles, for the benefit of the Society, cannot be too highly praised.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Report of the Committee was extremely long, occupying nearly an hour, and entering into very minute details of the encouraging circumstances under which their missions, throughout the world, were proceeding.

The number of Missionaries sent out by this Society, is 157; and the receipts for the last year were stated at £35,830 14*s.* 8*d.*, exceeding those of the former year to the amount of £4,800!

May 14th, at 6 in the morning, THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY had an interesting meeting. The Report was very gratifying. Besides foreign parts supplied, abundantly, with tracts, Scotland, Ireland and England have largely enjoyed the benefits of the Society. The islands—the metropolis—the rivers—the prisons and hospitals—the steam packets—the libraries at several watering places—the Home Missionary Society, &c. have been supplied from the Society. The number of tracts issued from the depository, during the past year, amounts to TEN MILLIONS, TWELVE THOUSAND, SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY; being *four millions, three hundred and one thousand, seven hundred and sixty more than the year preceding.* These do not include those printed in foreign countries, at the expense of the Society.

The annual subscriptions amount to £1,105 9*s.*, the largest sum yet received in one year. The gratuitous issues during the year amount to £1,583 17*s.* 5*d.*

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

[The following statements were made by the Rev. W. Goodell, Missionary to Palestine, to the "Visiting Com-

mitte" of the Sunday school, in New York.]

In the account of a revival in the State of New-York, it is stated, that of thirty-five persons, who were hopeful sharers in the work, twenty-seven belonged to the Sabbath schools in that place. Of one hundred persons, who united with a church in the course of a single year, ninety-eight had enjoyed the blessings of Sabbath school instruction. It is said, that of the Missionaries, who have gone from Great Britain to the heathen, nineteen twentieths became pious at the Sabbath schools. And that of the orthodox ministers in England, who are under forty years of age, more than two thirds became pious at the Sabbath schools. Henderson and Paterson, who have done such wonders on the Continent in regard to the Bible cause, it is said, received their first religious impressions at Sabbath schools. The celebrated Dr. Morrison, Missionary in the vast empire of China, who has recently translated the whole Bible into Chinese, a language spoken by the largest associated population on the globe—became pious at a Sabbath school! O! who can tell, how many Brainerds, and Buchanans, and Morrisons, and Martyns, and Harriet Newells, and Isabella Grahams, God is training in these schools, to become the blessed instruments of renovating the world!! [*Christian Herald.*

A million of torches cannot show us the sun: It can only be seen by its own light. Nor can all the natural reason in the world discover either what God is, or what worship he expects, without revelation from himself.

DR. ARROWSMITH.

The Slave Trade.—Notwithstanding the exertions of philanthropists in Europe and this country, to check the traffic in human flesh, it is still maintained by the avaricious cupidity of some of our fellow men. The society of Friends have done much to expose the wickedness of this species of commerce, to mitigate the servitude and to put an end to the trade; but they have been unable to effect all which their benevolent intentions would have done, as appears from abundant testimony furnished in a pamphlet recently published by that religious society, entitled "A view of the present state of the African Slave Trade." Referring to a letter from the Governor of Sierra Leone to Earl Bathurst, under date of January 14, 1823, which gives an account of the shipment of Africans from Bonny and Calabar, the following paragraph appears:

"It is perhaps impracticable to ascertain the exact amount of slaves exported annually from Africa, owing to the legal restraints upon the trade. But supposing the cargoes to average 400 slaves each, 352 being shipped in 14 months, would amount to 120,684 slaves per annum from these two rivers only. The aggregate of 200,000 per annum would not, therefore, appear to be too great a computation for the shipments now made from the whole extent of coast, which is at least double the estimated number annually transported from Africa prior to the year 1810, notwithstanding all the exertions of Europe and America to extinguish the trade." *Nat. Gaz.*

NEW YORK, AUG. 17.

Landing of Gen. La Fayette.—Yesterday, at an early hour, the whole city was in a bustle; almost every man, woman and child being engaged in preparing to witness the landing of our much respected guest. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, there was a general shutting up of shops, stores, and counting-houses, and all business was suspended for the day. The ringing of bells, the roar of cannon, and the display of the National Flag at all the public places, and on board the shipping, proclaimed that it was a day of joy in which all

were anxious to partake. Before 12 o'clock, the Battery, the adjoining wharves, and every place commanding a view of the passage from Staten Island, were crowded to excess. It was computed that between 40 and 50 thousand persons, including the troops, were upon the Battery, which was filled to overflowing. The elegant promenade, since its enlargement, is supposed to be capable of holding nearly the whole population of the city; but a wide space of a large portion of the front was occupied by the brigade of Artillery and other troops. The Castle Garden and its gallery were alike crowded.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock the steam ship Robert Fulton, manned with about 200 U. S. seamen, and decorated with the flags of every nation, sailed for Staten Island. She was followed by the Chancellor Livingston, Oliver Ellsworth, Connecticut, Nautilus, Belona, and others, all crowded with passengers, decorated with flags, and enlivened by bands of music.

The Committee of Arrangement of the Corporation, the Generals and other officers of the U. S. Army, the officers of the Navy, the Major Generals and the Brigadier Generals of the Militia, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Committee from the Society of the Cincinnati, proceeded in the Chancellor Livingston, which exhibited only the flags of the United States and the State of New York.

About one o'clock, GEN. LA FAYETTE embarked at Staten Island on board the Chancellor Livingston.—This was announced by a salute from Fort La Fayette, and from the steam ship Robert Fulton. The procession then moved for the city, and as they approached, it presented one of the most beautiful and interesting scenes ever witnessed. The Robert Fulton led the van, and was followed by the Chancellor Livingston, escorted by four other elegant steam boats, all decorated in the gayest manner. But what added much to the effect, was the ship *Cadmus* (in which the General came passenger,) which followed in the rear, towed by two steam boats, and beautifully ornamented with colours, as if proud of the service she had performed. These were followed by myriads of smaller vessels and boats filled with passengers. The whole exhibiting perhaps as elegant an aquatic view as was ever displayed. Salutes were fired from the forts at the islands as the General passed.

About 2 o'clock the General landed at the Battery, where he was received by a salute from the troops, and the huzzas, and hearty and long continued cheers of the immense throng which had assembled there to welcome him to our shores. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm of joy that was expressed with great sincerity by the multitude. Here the General had a fair specimen of the affection and respect that is felt for him by every individual to the remotest extremities of our extended country. The General was moved by these expressions of attachment: he bowed almost continually to the people.

After resting about twenty minutes in the Castle Garden, he proceeded in an elegant barouche and four, through Broadway to the City Hall, accompanied by General Morton, and escorted by the dragoons and troops. The doors, windows, balconies, and even the roofs of the houses on this route, were filled with ladies, all welcoming the General as he passed, by their smiles and waving their handkerchiefs.

It was near 4 o'clock before the General arrived at the City Hall, where he was received by the Mayor and Common Council, and formally welcomed and congratulated on his safe arrival in the country which he had so eminently aided in placing in the happy, free and prosperous state in which he now finds it.

After receiving the marching salute of the troops, in front of the City Hall, the General was conducted to his apartments at the City Hotel, where the members of the Corporation dined with him.

In the evening the front of the City Hotel, (the residence of the General,) and several other buildings, were handsomely illuminated. The theatres, public gardens, &c. displayed transparencies, fire-works and rockets in honor of the occasion; and the evening passed passed off with great hilarity. We did not hear of a single accident to mar the pleasures of the day.

The day was remarkably fine for the occasion; and the display of the troops was unusually brilliant.

The General, we are happy to state, is in fine health, and appears much younger than was expected.

The Portrait Room in the City Hall is appropriated to the use of the General; where, during his stay, he will, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, receive the visits of such of the citizens as are desirous of paying their respects to him.

Decidedly the most interesting sight was the reception of the General by his old companions in arms; Col. Marinus Willet, now in his 85th year, General Van Cortland, General Clarkson, and the other worthies whom we have mentioned. Col. Fish, General Lewis, and several of his comrades, were absent. He embraced them all affectionately, and Col. Willet again and again. He knew and remembered them all. It was a re-union of a long separated family.

The General's inquiries after many of his old companions, were numerous; and in speaking of Gen. Hamilton, having learnt that the widow yet survives, he was prompt to call upon her at 9 o'clock last evening.

The WAY of every man is declarative of the END of that man. *Cecil.*

COMMUNICATED FOR THE LUMINARY.

LINES,

By a pious young Gentleman of Lexington.

FATHER of Mercies! Friend of Man,
Thou wast, ere earth or time began;
Thou art, and still wilt be!
One song—one humble song of praise,
In cheerful melody we raise
To Thee!

Could we but touch the seraph's lyre,
With souls all fill'd with heav'nly fire,
We 'd chaunt the symphony!
The arch sublime of Heaven should ring
To God, the Universal King—
To Thee!

Pinion'd to earth, our spirits rest;
Dull is the song, and cold the breast,
And harsh the melody.
*By Bab'lons murm'ring wave we weep;
Our willow'd harps are mute—they sleep
To Thee!

Oh send a breeze on heavenly wing,
To waft across the listless string,
In softest harmony:
Awake our souls! awake our tongue,
To raise one high and holy song
To Thee!

J. C.

*Psalm CXXXVII.

THE SABBATH MORN.

By Cunningham.

DEAR is the hallowed morn to me,
When village bells awake the day;
And by their sacred minstrelsy,
Call me from earthly cares away.

And dear to me the winged hour,
Spent in thy hallowed courts, O Lord!
To feel devotion's soothing power,
And catch the manna of thy word.

And dear to me the loud Amen,
Which echoes through the blest abode:
Which swells and sinks, and swells again;
Dies on the walls, but lives to God.

And dear the simple melody,
Sung with the pomp of rustic art;
That holy, heav'nly harmony,
The music of a thankful heart.

In secret I have often pray'd,
And still the anxious tear would fall;
But, on thy sacred altar laid,
The fire descends and dries them all.

Oft when the world, with iron bands,
Has bound me in his six days' chain,
This bursts them, like the strong man's hands,
And lets my spirit loose again.

Then, dear to me the Sabbath morn,
The village bells, the shepherd's voice;
These oft have found my heart forlorn,
And always bid that heart rejoice.

Go, man of pleasure! strike thy lyre—
Of broken Sabbaths sing the charms;
Ours is the prophet's car of fire,
Which bears us to our Father's arms!

THE WESTERN LUMINARY.

Agents.—We venture to name the following individuals as agents for the Western Luminary, and request that they will use their endeavours to procure subscribers, and receive payments, for the same.

Fayette County.—James Bell, Doct. J. Todd, Rev. Geo. Boon, Dr. Jno. R. Witherspoon, Rev. Robt. Marshall, N. Ferguson, John Shaw.

Bourbon.—Isaac Webb, Thomas P. Smith, Ephraim Harriott, John Curry, Rev. Andrew Todd, Jonas Markey.

Clarke.—J. D. Thomas, Walter Preston, Silas W. Robins, Esq. James Stonestreet, Rev. Mr. Morton.

Montgomery.—Rev. J. P. Howe.

Bath.—Thomas Hill, James McIlhenny.

Woodford.—Samuel Campbell, Samuel M. Wallace, Abraham Dale, J. R. M'Farland.

Franklin.—Thomas Paxton, J. J. Miles, Rev. Eli Smith, D. C. Humphreys.

Mercer.—Rev. Thomas Cleland, D.D., W. Nourse, jun. Robert C. Harrison, Wm. Nourse, sen. David Caldwell, M. G. Youce, Samuel Maccoun, Rev. S. K. Nelson, Dan'l. Barbee.

Perryville.—Wm. E. Crawford.

Greene.—Gen. Allen, Rev. J. Howe, Rev. John Chandler, Rev. Isaac Hodgins, John Tate.

Adair.—Rev. S. B. Robertson, Rev. Jeremiah Abell, Maj. Benjamin Workman.

Garrard.—Rev. J. C. Barnes, Alexander Reed, Charles Spilman.

Henderson.—N. C. Horsley, E. H. Hopkins.

Christian.—James H. Rice.

Mason.—Rev. J. T. Edgar, John Boyd. Dr. John Drake.

Jessamine.—Saml. Rice, Wm. H. Rainey.

Henry.—James Dodd.

Nicholas.—Jonathan Smith.

Caldwell.—Rev. Robert Lapsley.

Shelby.—Rev. A. Cameron, Rev. Andrew Shannon, Rev. Henry L. Rice.

Jefferson.—Wm. Vernon, Rev. Samuel K. Snead, Rev. Dr. Blackburn.

Madison.—Archibald Curl, Dr. Alexander Miller.

Gallatin.—W. O. Butler.

Washington.—Joseph Maxwell, Andrew Cunningham, Geo. M. Wilson.

Logan.—Rev. Daniel Comfort, Presley Edwards, Esq. William I. Morton.

Fleming.—Rev. James K. Burch, A. E. Ballard.

Todd.—Rev. Wm. K. Stewart.

Harrison.—Rev. J. R. Moreland.

Scott.—Samuel Glass, Samuel Finley.

Great Crossings.—M. D. Averill.

Owenton.—James Vanallen, esq.

Nelson.—Rev. William Scott, Jonathan Simpson

Warren.—Rev. D. H. Phillips.

Glasgow.—Robert Ferguson.

Dayton, Ohio.—Rev. Wm. Graham.

Cincinnati.—Rev. James Kemper, Rev. Erastus Root, Jno. F. Keys.

Lebanon.—Jacob D. Lowe.

Natchez.—Rev. George Potts.

Charlestown, Indiana.—Rev; Jno. Todd, Thomas Todd, esq.

Abingdon, Va.—Rev. Stephen Bovell.

Livonia, Indiana.—Rev. W. W. Martin.

Smockville.—Samuel Smock.

St. Louis, Missouri.—Dr. W. M. Green.

Nashville, Ten.—Rev. Mr. Campbell.

Gallatin, T.—Joseph Robb.

Campden, S. C.—Rev. S. S. Davies.

Darien, Georgia.—Rev. Jno. Joice.

Chilicothe.—The Hon. Mr. Thompson.

Robstown, Pa.—Hon. Mr. Plumber.

Huntsville, Ala.—Jno. W. Tilford, Esq. Rev. Mr. Allen.

Shawnoetown.—Rev. Charles Phillips.

Madison, Ia.—D. M'Clure.

Detroit.—Rev. Joshua Moore.

Pittsburgh.—Rev. Mr. Swift.

Shelbyville, Ten.—Rev. Alexr. Newton.

Columbia, Ten,—Dr. James W. Frierson.

Winchester, Ten.—William Estil.

Bloomville, Mo.—Josiah Dickson.

Grand Praire, Mo.—James Tate.

Trenton, N. J.—Rev. Robert Gibson.

Vincennes, Ia.—Rev. Samuel T. Scott.

New-Lexington, Ia.—Francis Hinds.

New-York.—Rev. M. Bruen.